

ARMS FOR CUBANS.

AN EXPEDITION GETS AWAY SAFELY FROM TAMPA.

Jacksonville, June 15.—A special to The Citizen from Tampa says: The Dauntless or a boat supposed to be that vessel came into Hillsborough bay last night and took on a cargo of arms and ammunition from a schooner lying at anchor off the mouth of the Alafia river, and sailed speedily away for the Cuban shore.

A report was sent out yesterday that the Dauntless had sailed from Key West with an expedition and it was circulated by those interested. It was a bold and successful bluff that threw the officers entirely off their guard, and the Dauntless came in last night and got her cargo.

The two boats were tied up until about 11 o'clock, and in the moonlight could be plainly seen from the docks along the river front of the city.

J. E. Cartaya and Charles Silva are the only ones who are known to be aboard, and they came up from Key West.

The schooner came into the bay Saturday afternoon late and anchored. Her name is not known. She was two masted and about 30 tons, her hull was black and she was evidently well loaded. Quite a number of men went from West Tampa striking across the country and proceeding to a point on the bay shore where they took to boats near the place where the men of Colonel Calles's expedition embarked. The entire work shows that it has matter hands behind it, for the expedition was gone fully 12 hours before the authorities or Spanish consul knew that anything was going on, so completely were they thrown off their guard by yesterday's ruse.

The Dauntless had an engagement to go on the ways here yesterday and had a government boat come upon her unexpectedly, she would have had a good excuse for being in Hillsborough bay, and would have come on to the city and be hauled out, as there was no government boat, she left her engagement unfulfilled. The whole affair was worked very nicely and quietly, and few people knew anything about it. The mysterious boat left about daylight this morning. No one seems to know what boat this is. Some assert that it is the Adams which received her load from the Biscayne and then ran up in this harbor to meet a steamer which would take the munitions to Cuba or out to sea to the Dauntless. There is also a rumor to the effect that the schooner hailed from the neighborhood of Carrabelle and received her load at a point where the railroad crosses the river. The presence of Captain Parlin, a prominent citizen of Carrabelle, in the city for the past few days adds strength to the rumor. Since his arrival he has been in conference with parties formerly very active in the filibustering business.

TO TAX IMMIGRANTS.

Tillman's Amendment to Place Them on Dutiable List.

Washington, June 15.—Senator Tillman to-day gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen. These provisions are modified by a proviso to the effect that they "shall only remain in effect until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, on the same conditions with gold."

A BLOODY FIGHT.

In Which Insurgents Exterminate a Spanish Force.

Havana, via Key West, June 16.—A large force under General Quintin Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. General Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spaniards were barricaded.

The Spaniards sallied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, which cunningly fell back, leading their pursuers into the heart of Bandera's ambush. A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand to hand. All of General Bandera's men were negroes with machetes.

Ten of the insurgents were killed, and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

At Aiguasa, a town of 3,000, 178 persons died last month from hunger and destitution.

Joaquin Vargas, an American citizen, has been arrested at Remedios. He has retained Jose Pando as his counsel, and the latter will make a protest if the authorities proceed to try Vargas by court martial.

Annexing Hawaii.

THE TREATY SENT TO THE SENATE.

Washington, June 16.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the senate chamber 5 o'clock to-day. The senate at once went into executive session and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read before the senate.

In one part of the chamber there was a group of senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents was completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until to-morrow.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established but the suggestion was rejected by the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country and that this government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country. The treaty was signed at 9:20 o'clock this morning at the state department by Secretary Sherman for the United States and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney for the Hawaiian government.

DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Shillong, India, Wrecked—English Residents Suffering.

Simla, June 16.—The reports that all of the buildings at Shillong, India, had been destroyed by earthquake, are confirmed. Mr. McCabe, the British resident deputy commissioner, was killed by a falling house, and the English ladies and children are suffering intensely from exposure. The town of Sylhet and Cherrapunji were levelled to the ground and whole village subsided.

The losses are so great that it is feared that much suffering is inevitable in several populous districts.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

Attempted to Murder His Friend.

St. Louis, June 16.—C. D. Collios, a wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to his probable death Tuesday night by a man he had known since boyhood, and with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship for six years. His assailant is Martin Easley, of Memphis, whose father, Colonel Enoch Easley, was one of the most prominent mine owners and planters of the south. Easley induced his companion to visit Meramec Heights, a summer resort 15 miles from here. On the plea of illness he led him to a clump of bushes about 75 yards from the hotel. There, stepping behind his victim, he dealt him blow after blow on the head with a hammer he had purchased presumably for the purpose of committing the murder. When the pounding had reduced Collios to a state of insensibility, Easley stooped over the prostrate body and tore from a vest pocket a roll of bills that amounted to \$6,000. He started up the hill and passed the money to an accomplice, who is believed to have escaped on a trolley car. The would-be murderer ran down the path leading to the Meramec river.

Two men saw the assault and the robbery and witnessed the transfer of the money and the escape of the principal and his accomplice. Charles Feiter, a baker employed at the inn, and a gardener who had been engaged about the grounds a fortnight, were the witnesses. They ran to the hotel and notified the night watchman and told him the story. Collios was removed to Kirkwood, where a physician dressed his wounds.

Easley when arrested protested his innocence, claiming that he, too, had been assaulted.

Minister to Spain.

Washington, June 16.—The President to-day nominated Stewart L. Woodford of New York to be minister to Spain. Mr. Woodford is an old friend of Senator Platt, and the two have been on intimate terms since they were colleagues in congress a score of years ago. The incident in the early eighties, when Mr. Woodford refused to support for governor Judge Folger, late secretary of the treasury, saying he would not support a Republican nominated "on a forged telegram," put him at odds with the Republicans of the State for some years, but he finally went back into the fold. Senator Platt vigorously urged him for a cabinet position, trying to have him made secretary of the interior.

Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed minister to Spain, was born in New York, Sept. 3, 1835, and is descended from early settlers of Connecticut. His father fought in the revolution and in the war of 1812.

General Woodford entered Columbia college at 15, but spent the sophomore year at Yale, completing his education at Columbia and graduating in 1854.

He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and entered politics in the first Lincoln campaign, 1860. Lincoln offered him the judgeship of the territory of Nebraska, but he declined it. Later he became assistant United States district attorney of New York, and prosecuted the cases growing out of the blockade. He resigned to enter the army as a volunteer in Co. H, 127th New York volunteers. He was made captain, and served till 1864 in Virginia, South Carolina and the District of Columbia. He was judge advocate general of the department of the south, provost marshal, general and chief of staff of General Gilmore. He was breveted brigadier general for gallantry in action. After the war he was military governor of the city of Charleston, and later of Savannah. He resigned his commission August 22, 1865, and resumed his law practice.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

BIG FIRE IN CHERAW.

The Town's Industries Suffer a Severe Blow.

Charleston, June 16.—A special to The News and Courier from Cheraw says: "Cheraw's manufacturing district is on fire and a total loss to the Cheraw Machine works, the Cheraw Knitting Mills and Finlayson's Hosiery mills is taking place. Insurance partial. The South Carolina Braiding works will probably escape. Loss \$30,000."

Governor Ellerbe Thursday morning received a telegram from Dispenser W. W. Rhame at Summerville announcing that the dispensary at that place had been robbed the previous night by unknown parties and that to ascertain the amount of the goods stolen, he was taking an inventory of the stock on hand. Dispensary Inspector Hill left immediately for the scene of the robbery where he will at once proceed to examine the books and assist in taking stock.

Greenville, June 16.—On Friday Jim Scott, white, who lives on the farm of El Earle, below the city, went to Traveler's Rest, west of the city and while there grossly insulted the wife of John Marchbanks, a prominent farmer in that section. On Sunday night about 200 men collected and rode down to Scott's house, took him out in the yard, stripped him and gave him an unmerciful beating, and then served notice on him that if he did not leave the county in 24 hours he would be lynched. A guard remained to see that he obeyed the order. He left the same night. Scott was a former resident of this county, but has lived for several years in Texas, when he became demoralized.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. HENNEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Henney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waldring, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

20 HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Caldwell's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale in Sumter by Dr. A. J. China.

Land Surveying.

MR. H. D. MOISE, will give prompt attention to calls for surveying and plotting land. Can be found at his office, next door to office of Lee and Moise, Sumter, S. C. Nov. 18.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

FARM REFORM—THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

In all the states of the east, north and west there has of late years been a mad rush to the cities. With the exception of the border states, this has not been so in the south. Education has made the difference. The south has not been so advanced in the so called "education," neither has it been so advanced in overstocking its cities with an idle and discontented population. It is, however, fast assuming to itself an imitation of the education of the east, north and west, which, if not interpreted, may lead to the same dire results.

The movement cityward in the east, north and west has lately been somewhat reversed by the introduction of farm reform, which aims to encourage and assist the surplus masses of the cities to return to the country, and also to encourage the male population to remain on the land. The situation forced upon the people by education is one in which the sympathies of the thoughtful humanitarian and patriot can be stirred to their depths. From thousands of examples let one here suffice: Recently a young man came often to my door, selling country produce. He proved to be a graduate of the Western Maryland college. He had passed civil service examination in Baltimore and had answered a score of mercantile advertisements, but had been unable to secure clerical work solely by reason of the numbers awaiting openings.

He had to return to his father's farm. He said he could no longer stand a day's work on the farm, and he was very despondent. I have since heard that he has taken to drink. This is a sad instance of what is going on all over the land. The boys are told to get an "education," and they will speedily become the cities principals of schools, heads of firms and bank presidents, and the girls are told that they also will as speedily become the wives of such distinguished men.

It has been ascertained that over 60 out of every 100 who enter city business fail, and it is to this sad reality, added to that of rarely obtaining a city opening in the first place, that the youth of our land have been seduced by the educator, the preacher and the politician alike. Within the past year Farm Reform records some 200,000 persons as leaving the cities and stagnated mining and manufacturing centers and betaking themselves to farms, either bought or rented or accepted under agreement with some colonization society. Most all these persons represent a class having some little means with which to make the move. They have only needed to hear that people who can work need not starve in the country, and they go. But aside from this class there is another and totally dependent class, with no means at hand to move, with bodies emaciated from lack of proper food, clothing and shelter, to whom help must be extended in order to get them to the farms. For these unfortunates charity or state aid must be given. Washington city has, I believe, by an admixture of charity and state aid, undertaken to place its 200 poor families upon 10,000 acres of land, but not until next year can we know the result. The figures already submitted tend to show that the total cost of this experiment will be much less than that heretofore required to sustain the same dependents by the usual forms of charity. Not books, but bread; not idleness, but work—is the cry of the masses at the present day. All people cannot be clerks; all cannot work on railroads or in factories or mines, but all can work on the land. Every one has an opportunity in the present to perform a duty in his respective line that will tend to relieve us of the troubles now threatening our country. This duty lies in preaching, in publishing, in legislating and in financially assisting the farm reform movement until that situation is reached in which there are no dependents in the cities and no further educational incitements in the rural districts to seduce the youth of the land to them. People must be taught that they must make their livelihoods out of the soil, not out of tricks played on their fellow men.

"If a man is educated, he'll be sharp enough to make a living whether he gets work or not," said a man to me the other day who represents the class pleading for our so called education. His utterance proves how our education is breeding too many men who try to get a living without work. We must break with the idea that nothing is worth undertaking that does not promise a fortune. Men who are starving want food; men who are shivering want clothing and shelter. These can be had for every man, woman and child in the nation if we do our duty. We must pull together, rich and poor alike, in the future if we expect the wail of distress and the cry of revolt to be no more heard in the land. All that we eat, drink, wear and shelter ourselves with comes from the country. If there is no money in the country, there are these few little things in it. If wheat and corn should fall to 10 cents a bushel, if cotton and bacon should fall to a cent a pound and other products to like figures, let them fall. And when they do, there will be no want in the land, although perhaps every countryman will not have a ready \$100 to go to the World's fair or to squander in any of the thousand ways now going. Economy and honest toil must be the motto of the masses for the future. "Miserable imitations of the rich and murrerings of 'the world owes me a living.' Farm reform is not a mere palliative. It would be such did it get every necessary person to the land and allow a continuation of the present educational tendencies. Then the children of those who betake themselves to the land would, in a few years, flock again to the cities, and the same conditions now confronting us would repeat.

Our education in the future must be to work and not to books, and it will prove itself in the end a true and a better digested book education also. Boys

and girls can more generally learn to read and write at home, and after they learn this much they can, like Benjamin Franklin, almost instruct themselves. With moderate, almost hourly, diversification, work will not become irksome to the young and may become far more engrossing than the baseball and other crazes that are now allowed to absorb the time of poor people's children outside of the school. Like a farmer breaks his colts to work, so should he break his children—early, regularly, variously and carefully.

The present system of education has not saved our people and our country, as the politicians have promised us. It has been tried for years and has brought us to the verge of revolution. Humiliating though it may be, we must wholly remodel our education of the young by adapting it to noble, useful and healthful agricultural life.

FRANCIS B. LIVESEY.

Sykesville, Md.

THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE GREATER AID TO SCIENCE.

Professor W. L. Moore advocates the creation of a new department of state with a new cabinet officer—viz, a department and secretary of science. This is certainly a wise suggestion, for many of the questions that now beset us are to be settled not by theoretic and legislative guessing, but by scientific investigation. Our financial question, how to improve farming, etc., are subjects not for partisan greed and stupidity to settle, but for level headed investigation, for scientific experimentation and deduction. Professor Moore says the present annual government expenditure for the promotion of scientific investigation is something over \$8,000,000 and provides employment for over 5,000 persons. The research covers almost the entire field, from determining the movements of the heavenly bodies to the classification of bacteria. There are bureaus for studying the earth and its products, the atmosphere and its changes, economic plants and their culture, domestic animals and their kind and for the investigation of economic problems. There are surveys for measuring the land and sounding the waters of the country; statistical agencies for collecting, compiling and discussing the results of many industries; stations for agricultural experiment and fish culture, and there are bureaus whose business is to study how to protect the forests and save the forage resources of the plains, as well as to promote fruit culture and teach how to protect fruit and crops from blights and injurious insects. There are museums in which are preserved and exhibited objects of art, ethnology, natural history, mineralogy, geology and things illustrative of social and mechanical progress.

These institutions of the government, Professor Moore says, are of constantly growing importance, and the necessity for a system that will simplify the work and the promulgation of information gained is constantly apparent.

Charles W. Dabney, Jr., assistant secretary of agriculture, in an article in Science of Jan. 15, summarizes the scientific work done by the government and points out the necessity for co-operative organization in the direction proposed. The plan is said to be favored by the chiefs of departments.

ARE YOU NEEDING AN IRON SAFE?

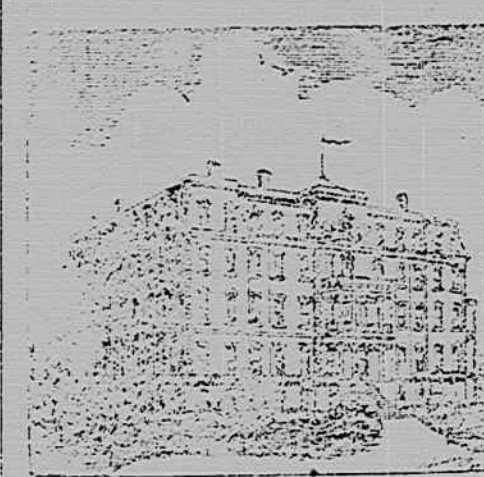
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HONEY.

New Crop 1897.

New Comb Honey in pound

sections.

Choice Extracted Honey, by the gallon or less quantity.

For sale at my residence, or orders may be left office of the Watchman and Southron.

N. G. Osteen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A SMALL, LIGHT REDDISH COW. Had one calf, and was springing to calve again. Reward will be paid for her return to T. J. McCUTCHEN, Mannville, S. C. June 2

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation—Weak—Unconscious at Times—Sleepless—Asthma—Kidney Troubles

Recovery Would Seem Like a Miracle Yet Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured

"I had been in very poor health for several years, and two summers I was so weak I was obliged to lie in bed 3 months at a time. I was all run down, had

Unconscious Spells lasting for an hour at a time. The doctors thought the trouble came from my heart. I used to say that if I could only be up around, I should be so thankful, and that it would seem like a miracle if I should be well. The neighbors all know of the poor health I had been in, and how much better I am now. I had asthma for many years, and some nights

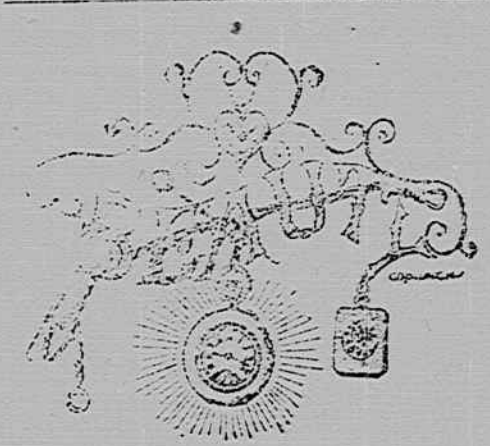
I Could Not Sleep

my breathing was attended with so much difficulty. Sometimes I would have to sit bolt upright in bed. As my general health grew poorer, my asthma grew worse. I had kidney and other troubles and seemed to be generally 'out of sorts.' I heard so much of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I decided to try it, and I experienced great benefit from it. I have recommended it to many people, and I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have not been in bed for over a year on account of illness." Mrs. S. WATSON, 432 S. Columbia St., Warsaw, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



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and all the charms which beauty likes best to don are shown in our grand display of fashionable jewelry for this season. Jewels like these would enhance the charms of the most fascinating belle, and surely no fair one would despise such brilliant aids to her beauty. Like personal loveliness, they conquer admiration on sight; they score new victories at every inspection. Those who look over our stock do not willingly stop with examination. Beauty may now be made easily irresistible by a few judicious purchases from our display of up to date jewelry.

L. W. FOLSOM,

Jeweler and Optician,

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH,

Oct. 16.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.

Manufactured by the American Drug Co., Washington, D. C.

"Nature's Remedy" is not an old medicine, but the product of this intelligent age. It is prepared from a formula, made by a corps of the most eminent physicians in the United States, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks, in such happy proportions as to positively cure all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

We Guarantee it to Cure

Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Nervous Affections, Catarrh and all Syphilitic Diseases or we will refund the money.

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Regular Meals 25cts.

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Between Dry Goods Co. and Durant & Son

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April 9. 2

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March 10—5m*